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AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the GOLDEN RULE SOCIETY in Norway, at their third Anniversary, Jan. 5th, 1831. By Rev. Henry A. Merrill.

Many of the Creator's wise designs are manifested in his works. Hence, the naturalist, from the structure, and instincts of animals, ascertains whether they were designed to inhabit land or water, or to soar in aerial regions; on what to subsist, and how to acquire subsistence. Hence, also, had we no other means, we might learn, that man was designed for society. Why else, is he endowed with the capacity of speech? And why else, when excluded from intercourse with fellow beings, does his own consciousness respond to the declaration of God; *it is not good for the man that he should be alone?* The dependence of man, on man, evinces the same truth. Every man, in the providence of God, must have many wants supplied by the aid of his fellow-men. No small share of his enjoyment, and of his suffering, depends on their conduct. His interests are blended with those of others.

Resulting from this social constitution of the human family, are many claims and obligations.

These claims, and obligations, may be illustrated, in a few particulars.

In the case of honesty. Strict honesty excludes all effort to deceive others, for the sake of enhancing our own interests. It sanctions no means, whatever, to induce another, to relinquish his property, without his free consent, in view of all the circumstances. In one word, it requires us to feel the same jealousy for another's interest, that we desire him to feel for ours. A departure from the principles of honesty, by one member of community, awakens others to perpetuate jealousy, and watching; tempts them under the specious pretext of self-defence, to a similar departure, and locks up the treasures, which might, otherwise, benefit the needy.

It is manifest, no man has a right, simply for the promotion of his own interest, to seize upon his neighbor's property, without his consent; nor to disturb his enjoyment, by continual fears. He has no right to tempt others to evil; nor yet to oppress the poor, by closing the fountain, which might flow for their relief. Every man has a claim upon others, for honesty, and they are under obligation to fulfil that claim.

The same may be seen in relation to truth. The property, reputation, and life of one man, may be jeopardized, by the falsehood of another. All the blessings of social intercourse are suspended upon veracity. When this fails, they are dashed and lost; and the powers of speech become instruments of treachery. No man has a right to turn me aside from the strait, safe, and pleasant path of truth, into the bewildering mazes of error. He has no right to cast about him firebrands, arrows and death; even to promote his own interest; much less in sport. Every man has a right to claim truth of his neighbor, not only when he speaks to him, or concerning him, but as a member of the community, and a partaker in the common interest, his claim is universal.

Again the improper indulgence of our appetites and passions, tends, in various ways, to injure others. It may not only diminish our usefulness, but wound their benevolent feelings by an exhibition of the degradation and wretchedness to which we are reduced. It may tempt them to similar indulgence, or sicken them with disgust. It may open the flood-gates of vice, to lay waste their hopes. The exhibition of anger, revenge, envy and lasciviousness, tends to awaken the same passions in others. When they have not this effect, they usually awaken painful sensations of aversion. The delicacies of the epicure, & the intoxicating cup, taken with apparent pleasure, invite the beholder to participate as they disturb his peace, by constraining him to reflect on the pernicious consequences of indulgence. We then do our neighbors wrong by the improper indulgence of our appetites and passions. He has a right to claim of us, *temperance in all things.*

Notice one more of the many illustrations that might be given. Most men believe in an overruling Providence. They expect the happiness of communities, to bear some proportion to their treatment of the Supreme Being. In this expectation, they are abundantly sustained, both by sacred and profane history. But God, in his judgments upon communities, does not, usually discriminate the more guilty individuals. The most innocent, often participate as deeply in the sufferings of pestilence, famine, and war, as the most atrocious offenders.

Again, a considerable proportion of the human family, have a high veneration for the Supreme Being. They regard him as the Head of the family; their interests as identified with his. An offence committed against him,

is felt as deeply now, is often, a much greater violation of their peace, than are committed exclusively against themselves. The affectionate child may be more painfully affected, when the revered parent is treated with contempt, than when himself is insulted.

Hence, it is obvious, every man has a claim upon his neighbor, for such a course of conduct towards God, as shall have no tendency to induce his judgments, or, unnecessarily, to wound the feelings of his friends. In one word, every man is under obligation to his neighbor to perform his whole duty to God; because the prosperity, honor, and happiness, of the family, depend much on submission to the Head. From these illustrations, it will be seen that each man has claims on his neighbor which cannot be resisted without injustice, and that these claims spread themselves extensively over the field of human action.

The fulfilment of these claims is *morality*; as the term is used by the best writers, in distinction from *religion*.—They respect the happiness of man on earth; and may be considered in relation to the present life, exclusively.—Religion, indeed enforces all the claims of morality. She urges their fulfilment, by motives infinitely superior to her own. Morality brings her motives from time; but religion from eternity. The one urges *repect to man*, the other to *God*. Who ever conducts towards men, in consistency with the rights of man, may be termed a moral man; but to be truly religious he must also render to *God the things that are God's*.

It is with the claims of morality, we are now principally concerned. And it must be confessed they are lamentably disregarded. Who can tell the sum of dishonesty, and deception, in all their varied forms? Of intemperance in the indulgence of appetites, and passions? Of crimes which vex the souls of the righteous, and bring down the curse of Heaven, to wither the joys, and blast the earthly hopes of man? Who can point to the habitation of man, when some of these, or their kindred, may not be found? And who can compute the sum of happiness banished, and of misery introduced by their means? Alas! the frogs are come into the houses of the country, and of the villages—into the palaces, and the saquaries—the whole land is covered and mourneth by reason of them. The whole atmosphere of suffering, which covers the globe as with sackcloth, and bedews it with tears of bitterness, may be ascribed to them.—Had man regarded the rights of man (considered as the offspring of God,) and never violated them, sorrow would never dwelt on the earth!

But why yield ourselves to unavailing lamentations? There is, still, a redeeming power. The claims of man upon man will yet be sustained, and yet be answered. Though the generation now an earth may not behold it, they may do much to hasten its accomplishment.—Does any ask by what means? We answer, not by civil laws alone. These have done much to mitigate the evil and may do more: but they ever have been and must remain inadequate to its removal, unless aided by correct public opinion. Laws cannot long continue to be enforced, if they continue to exist, especially in this free country, unless sustained by public opinion. When they are known to be opposed to the sentiments of a respectable majority, they are, in effect, repealed. Hence, though, to secure to man his social rights should be the great end of civil law, this end can never be fully accomplished till the moral sentiment of the community is enlightened and purified. Indeed, civil law in this country, is the creature and instrument of public opinion; and it is becoming daily, more and more so in other countries.

Laws adapted to secure to man the enjoyment of his rights, must grow out of correct public opinion and be wielded by it. To form this correct moral sentiment in the community, is an important object to be accomplished by the friends of morality; and deserves the particular attention of every association designed to promote the best interests of man.

This object is to be effected by disseminating light and arousing the attention of men to truth. On these means, the benevolent societies of the present day, principally depend. By these means alone, Temperance Societies during the few last years, have accomplished wonders, and we trust are going forward to the accomplishment of greater wonders, in the banishment of one of the greatest scourges of our race.

Men are rational beings. As such, they must discharge the duties they owe to each other. To this end they must be made acquainted with those duties.

The principal hindrance to the progress of this knowledge, is the partiality arising from selfishness. Every man is disposed to swell his *claims* and diminish his *obligations*. Hence, the necessity of

an impartial Umpire. One perfectly acquainted with all the social relations of man, and altogether above partiality.—

Such an one, we have, in the Author of the inspired volume. It is a truth, extensively admitted, that no system of morality is so perfect, as that he has given. The Society I now address, have recognized this truth by selecting a large part of their constitution from the word of God, and by making free use of it in illustration and support of their principles. Your first article transcends all human productions. In one short sentence the whole duty of man to man, is comprehended; and so inculcated as to preserve his claims and obligations in perfect equilibrium. *Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.* Here are the balances of morality. In one end are the claims, and in the other the obligations. These balances should be suspended in every man's breast, directly over his conscience so that whenever the equilibrium is destroyed conscience should feel painful pressure. But if conscience has forsaken its place, the scales are so adjusted that selfishness supplies it, and feels the pressure by reaction. Whoever adopts this sublime principle of morality,—if ever, through selfishness, he augments his claims upon others, will find his selfishness oppressed by a proportionately augmented weight of obligation. All things he desires he is bound to render. Nor can he possibly avoid the obligation till he relinquishes the claim. To such a rule, I would most heartily—nay, in the fear of God, and dependence on his grace, I have subscribed, and so doing, have bound myself to do all the law demands, and all the *proprietes* teach. For the dissemination of this fundamental and all comprehensive principle of morality, I have cast my two mites into the treasury and pledged the occupancy of my *one talent*. May good success attend all who are understandingly and heartily engaged in this cause. Let the work be thoroughly accomplished, and men are made acquainted with their duty, at least, so far as morality is concerned.

But a knowledge of duty is not enough. The performance, or rather, the subsequent consequences of performance, the happiness of society, is to be sought. It should be remembered, "man acts in view of motives." These must be presented to his mind. And they must be of sufficient weight to overcome his exclusive regard to his own interest. He must, indeed, be made to perceive that his *best* interest is most effectually promoted, by loving his neighbor as himself. Here, morality, when separated from the religion of the bible, is deficient. When she has plied all her strength, urged her rights, her obligations, and her advantages; exhibited all her charms, and all the deformities of her antagonist; and when she has called to her aid all the forces of superstition, man still bows to the dominion of self.—Long experience teaches, that the motives of religion, alone, are sufficient for her purpose. As we go to the bible for a perfect rule, so we must go to the bible for motives to induce men to follow that rule. They must be told of Omnipotence beholding,—unlimited authority commanding,—inflexible justice threatening,—infinite love beseeching,—and redeeming mercy extending an helping hand; they must behold Jesus Christ, in his divine fulness, complete atonement, continual intercession, and judgment and glory, before they will deny themselves, and follow his instructions, and example. This fact has been proved, by a great variety of experiments. Men possessing the most ample powers of eloquence, and in favorable circumstances, have labored with zeal, through a succession of years, to effect a reformation of morals without the essential doctrine of the christian religion; but they have been compelled to acknowledge their entire wants of success. Not one was reclaimed from vice. The same men convinced of their error, have preached *Christ crucified, the true God and eternal life*, and proclaimed *justification through faith in his name*. Then it was, they beheld the veteran in iniquity *convinced of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment* humbled, brokenhearted, and reformed. The experiment has been made in thousands of cases, and the result, with very few exceptions, has been the same.—Morality need not blush to own her dependence on religion, nor to receive her aid. God should ever be acknowledged greater than man. The hearts of men are in his hand. When men employ the means he has sanctioned, and in the manner he has prescribed, they may expect his agency to render them effectual. *They that honor me, saith he I will honor.* Let the friends of morality ever bear, deeply engraved on their hearts, the words of the great Reformer to his apostles; *without me ye can do nothing.* When the hearts of men are fully inclined to do well, though doubtless, it will have been effected by human instru-

mentality, it will not be by human might, nor by human strength but by the *Spirit of God*.

Gentlemen of the Golden Rule, if the sentiments now advanced are yours, I am persuaded every intelligent christian is your fellow-helper, and pray for the success of your enterprise. The societies, in this and other lands, arising to place in the hands of every man, the volume which embodies in their purity, all the elements of morality, and to supply the destitute with faithful teachers of its doctrines, are effectually promoting your object. A greater than these is your Helper. The saints are but His *servants* who are not worthy to stoop down and unloose the latchet of his shoe.

You have no reason to be discouraged, though your work be arduous. Though as physicians, you operate on a body universally diseased, having a morbid congestion in the heart which prevents all healthful action in the system, and the brain affected by sympathy, and the patient in his delirium, resist every well directed effort for his recovery—yet, you are furnished with a specific for the brain and for the heart. You have only to follow the directions of your Author. If he speak the word; "*be thou whole*," the patient is healed.

This result, however, you will have little reason to expect unless you have first proved the efficacy, and observed the operation of those remedies in your own persons. Without this, you will not be likely to possess the requisite knowledge for administering, nor have the co-operation of the Great Physician. The patient, also, will be likely to say, "*physician, heal thyself*." Bewildered as he is, you will hardly gain his confidence, till he sees you convalescent.—And his want of confidence will counteract your efforts. A good example is indispensable. Even this, you need not expect, to shield you for the present from reproach. This has been the common lot of all, who by approved method's have sought to purify and bless mankind. But love, out of a pure conscience, shining forth in good works, will outlive calumny, and ride in triumph, when obloquy is in the dust. Without this, your gold is dross, your rule broken, and your work will remain, a memorial of the folly of those who began to build and were not able to finish.

May God by his grace prevent such a catastrophe, and render you the happy instruments of much good to mankind.

The following original Hymn was sung on the above occasion.

L. M.

COME, Brethren, celebrate the day,
That kindles friendship's sacred flame:
Come, let us sing, give thanks, and pray
To God, the Maker of our frame.
For though another year has fled,
With all its charms, and smiles, and tears;
We are not numbered with the dead;
But held in prospect, future years.
And though amid our moral fields,
The tares of sin have flourished long;
Although iniquity still yields
Her fruits, and makes her poison strong—
Although blind man, by error led,
For his own feast, this bane prepares;
And grieves his heart, and pains his head—
Sweet peace destroys, and sorrow shares—
Sets man against his fellow man;
Makes those contend, who should agree;
And fills our life's contracted span
With scisms, and thorns, and misery;
Still, justice reigns with God above,
And friendship dwells with man below:
A remedy is found in love
And truth, for sin and error too.
The Golden Precept of the Son *
Has well described the path to peace!
And while therein, with joy we run,
And find the ills of life decrease;
Spirit of Power, we look to Thee;
On Thee alone our hopes recline:
Bless, Father, this Fraternity—
May it be now, and ever thine.

B. B. MURRAY.

* Matt. 7. 12.

From the Stonington Phenix.

WINTER EVENINGS.

In continuation of my rounds the other evening, I chanced to drop in upon a circle of journeymen and apprentices, who having finished their daily task, were seated around the fire in the building upon which they were at work, and passing away the time in social chat.—While listening, unobserved, to their conversation, I was forcibly struck with considerations of the benefits to be derived from an evening school, or from a society for the improvement of our young mechanics. It excited in my bosom no little regret to remark that the topics on which they rallied each other were of a light and trifling cast; indeed, their whole course of remark was anything but calculated to make lasting or beneficial impressions on the expanding mind.

It cannot be concealed that there are radical defects existing in our society, which ought to and must be done away with. With feelings of pride, as a na-

tive citizen, I give credence to the fact that this village is now as moral and generally enlightened, as the most favored one in all New-England; but candor compels me to say, that a great portion of our youth—to whom the community now looks, with earnest solicitude, as its future hope—spend their leisure time in employments which are neither rationaly amusing nor permanently beneficial.

Far be it from me to check the buoyant expression of the young spirit's joys; but I must say—and the sentiment comes from among those which are treasured in the deepest cell of my heart—that our laboring classes—our men of toil—our sons—are to much in the habit of spending their evenings in idleness at the stores or in pursuit of vain things, instead of employing those energies which can never die, in profitable and solid occupations.

Does any one ask, what course shall be adopted to result in securing the improvement of that portion of society to which I have alluded? A conclusive answer is ready for the query. Let our journeymen, apprentices and clerks awake to and assert their own rights.

Let them, as I have before affirmed, be united, and desirous of improvement not only in their several attainments, but in the imperishable occupations of mind. Let them be associated together in the pursuit of those mental acquirements which can raise them to the dignity of good citizens and honored magistrates—which can cheer for them the darker days of earthly existence—and at last enable them to leave the world in debt to them for their good deeds, while they enter on an eternity of exalted joy.

HAWK.

MARSEILLES.—The history of Marseilles is full of interest. Its origin borders on romance. Six hundred years before the christian era, a band of piratical adventurers from Ionia, in Asia Minor, by dint of superior skill in navigation, pushed their discoveries to the Rhone. Charmed with the white cliffs, green vales, blue waters, and bright skies, which they here found, they returned to their native country, and persuaded a colony to follow them to the barbarous shores of Gaul, bearing with them their religion, language, manners, and customs. On the very day of their arrival, so says tradition the daughter of the native chief was to choose a husband, & her affections were placed upon one of the polished emigrants. The friendship of the aborigines was conciliated by marriage, and their rude manners were softened by the refinement of their new allies in war, their new associates in peace. In arts and arms the emigrants soon acquired the ascendancy, and the most musical of all the Greek dialects became the prevailing language of the colony.

WORTHY STATESMEN.

"Is it possible," exclaimed a thoughtless Miss, the other day, "is it possible that the *mechanics* expect to be made judges and senators? Miss, had a brother sent to college—too stupid to study, and therefore sent home again; too heedless to manage his own affairs, and therefore selected by his provident and influential friends, to manage the affairs of the state. The family were of course alarmed at the new doctrine that had brought up a thrifty mechanic as a rival candidate.—Miss prided herself much upon her family. The family attained its high standing by the intelligence of her industrious and worthy grandfather, who was a mechanic, a statesman, a judge, a carpenter, and a senator. People's Advocate.

LOVE AND POETRY.—Should there be in this enlightened age any incredulous person who still denies that love is productive of poetry, and that of the sweetest kind, let him read and ponder upon the following tribute of a Dumfries lover, to the charms of his fair one:—

"Oh honey it is very sweet,
But sugar it is sweeter,
And my love far excels sugar,
As sugar does salt-petre."

BEHIND HAND.—An idle fellow the other day complaining of his bad lot, said he was born the last day of the year, the last day of the month, and the last day of the week, and he had always been *behind hand*. He believed it would have been fifty dollars in his pocket if he had not been born at all!

This man belonged to the same school of wits, no doubt, with him who hired himself out to labor for life at eight dollars a month, with an agreement that he should have half his pay at the end of every month, and the rest when his time was out.

Taunton Rep.

AWFUL VISITATION.—A man dropped dead in Pottsville, Penn. recently, while denying that he had assisted to rescue a prisoner. The words, 'I hope the Almighty will strike me dead, if I am guilty,' had just escaped his lips.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

Ordered that the State Treasurer be requested to lay before the Legislature the papers and information in his possession in relation to the wild lands in this State owned by residents and non-residents, and lying without the limits of incorporated towns and organized plantations.

Leave to bring in Bill was granted on petition of Jane Hill, and Inhabitants of Columbia, Asahel Foster and others, and Samuel Richardson and others.

Additional act in relation to Insurance Companies was reported and read.

Petitions of Benjamin Cole was referred to next Legislature.

Order of Notice was granted on petition of Jarius Hane and others, John Putnam, and Inhabitants of Atkinson.

John Fuller and others had leave to withdraw petition.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

Bills Engrossed.—To set off Adam Weed from Thorndike to Knox; and to make further provision for the partition of Real Estate; to incorporate the town of Amherst; do Hampton; for the preservation of fish in the town of Columbia; in favor of Jane Hill, and for regulating fisheries in Warren.

Orders of Notice, granted on petition of Seth Paine and others; William Goodwin and others; John Gowen and others.

The committee on Literature to whom was referred the petition of William D. Williamson, praying that each town and plantation in the state may be furnished with a copy of his history of Maine at the expense of the state, reported a reference to the next Legislature. The report was laid on the table.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

Petitions read and referred, of Gardner Lyceum for aid, of Foxcroft Academy for aid, of town of Bridgton to abolish imprisonment for debt, of Pelatiah Leach and others, of Joseph Walker and others, that the town of Portland or Court of Sessions for the County, may be authorized to lay out a road over tide waters in Portland, viz. from the Canal to the foot of Ann Street.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to Lewis Eveleth, and Samuel Briggs.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Bill to change the name of the Bangor Literary Club, passed to be engrossed.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to Joshua Young, and Samuel Cooney.

An order authorizing the Valuation Committee to employ six Clerks was read and passed, sent down for concurrence.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting certain documents from the Executive of Massachusetts in relation to other public lands.

A Resolved in relation to a general History of Maine was read once, and Tuesday assigned for a second reading. The Resolve provides that the State shall subscribe for three hundred and fifty copies of William D. Williamson's history of Maine, to be distributed among the towns, &c.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, ordered that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the situation of the tax on the town of Westbrook for the year 1827, with power to send for persons and papers, and report their opinion thereon.

Petition of Monmouth Academy was taken from the files and committed.

On motion of Mr. Sweat, ordered that Messrs. Sweat, Dole, and Megquier with such as the House may join, be a committee to consider whether or not a law ought to be passed making valid the acts and resolves of the last Legislature, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to sundry inhabitants of Bucksport, and John Chute and others.

Bill establishing a FIRE DEPARTMENT in the town of Portland was read once and tomorrow [Wednesday] at eleven o'clock assigned for a second reading.

Order of Notice was granted on petition of James Meader.

Mr. Megquier from the committee on the Judiciary reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Oliver K. Barrell, praying to be admitted to practice as an Attorney in the Common Pleas, and on motion of Mr. Hutchinson of Oxford, after some discussion, the subject was referred to Messrs. Hutchinson, Steele, and Hinds.

HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

On motion of Mr. Boutelle an order was passed, requesting the Governor to transmit to the House a copy of the proceedings of the Executive department in relation to the accounts of Daniel Rose Esq. as Land Agent, since the first of April 1830.

The order which had been previously sent up to the Senate, authorizing the Valuation Committee to employ Clerks, came back non-concurred, and was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Herrick of Lewiston, an order was passed requiring the

Valuation Committee to report to the House whether Clerks may be usefully employed by them, or would facilitate their business.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Portland, ordered that the Secretary of State be requested to communicate to this House, a statement of expenditures hitherto made for roads and bridges and the several quantities of land appropriated thereto, specifying particularly the different roads and the sums appropriated to each.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Westbrook, ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to education of youth so far as to define with particularity what branches instructors of primary schools shall be competent to teach.

Several petitions were received and committed.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

On motion of Mr. Parks of Bangor, the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that no Judge of the Common Pleas Court shall be obliged to hold more than one term of said Court in a year in any one county, unless in the case of sickness or necessary absence of the Judge whose duty it is to hold the same.

On motion of Mr. Trafton of Camden, ordered that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so far altering the law, that no person holding an office in this State, which is now by law limited to four years, shall be eligible to the same office till four years after his previous term had expired.

On motion of Mr. Delesdernier, an order was passed for appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of laying out one of the Indian Townships in Washington County, into lots so as to provide a lot for each family of the Passamaquoddy Tribe. And also to lay out a portion of lots of said Indian Township on the Houlton Road for white settlers, and to devote the proceeds of the latter to the clearing and cultivating the former.

A communication was received from the Governor transmitting copies of Resolutions of the Legislatures of several other states, viz. of Kentucky in favor of the American System and Internal Improvements, of Delaware and Louisiana in favor of the Tariff, of Connecticut and Vermont against an alteration of the U. S. Constitution.

Among the petitions presented, was one from Rufus Emerson and others of Portland for a law to establish a uniform system of charges for pauper expenses, and one from the Wesleyan Seminary for Legislative aid.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

A communication was received from the Governor transmitting the proceedings of the Executive in relation to the account of Daniel Rose as Land Agent since the first of April 1830.

Several Bills passed to a third reading in concurrence with the Senate.

On motion of Mr. White of Monmouth, ordered, that the Governor be requested to send to the House copies of the directions which have been given by the Executive in relation to the erection of the State House at Augusta, and such plan or plans as have been formed of the same.

On motion of Mr. Shapleigh of Berwick, an order passed for appointing a joint committee to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the laws in relation to repairs of the highway.

A communication was received from A. B. Tompson, accepting the office of Treasurer of State, and transmitting the necessary Bond.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

On motion of Mr. Dummer order passed instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of altering the law in relation to shool agents, so as to define more particularly their duties, and provide suitable penalties in case of neglect of duty.

Bill to incorporate the town of Stetson passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. White, ordered that the Secretary of State be directed to procure and send to the House a plan of the State House of Massachusetts.

Report of the committee on contested elections in favor of Joseph Smith member from Cumberland was read and accepted.

A bill authorizing the town of Wells to assess a tax on dogs had two readings.

On motion of Mr. Wells of Freeport, ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law in relation to the power of Courts of Sessions and of towns in laying out, repairing, and discontinuing roads.

An additional act respecting Innholders, Retailers, and Common Victuallers was read twice and two hundred copies ordered to be printed.

The member from Phippsburg made an apology to the House for several day's absence on account of ill-health. The excuse was accepted by the House.

The committee on contested elections reported a statement of facts in the case of Messrs. Andrews and Durrell claiming seats from Embden &c., and two

hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

On motion of Mr. Hobbs of Waterborough, ordered that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law respecting the education of youth, so that every town or plantation may have the same privilege for choosing school committees at the annual meetings in March or April, as is granted to the town of Bath.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin of Columbia, ordered that the Justices of the Supreme Court be required to give to this House, according to the provisions of the Constitution, their opinions on the following questions, viz: Question 1, whether under the first section of the second article of the Constitution, a male citizen of the U. States of the age of twenty-one years and upward, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having his residence established in this State three months next preceding any election can be an elector of Governor, Senator, and Representative in a town or plantation where his residence has been established for a less time than three months next preceding any election. Question 2, under the same section and article, where it says that the elections shall be by *written* ballot, does a *printed* ballot come within the meaning of the word *written*, as here used.

On motion of Mr. Parks, the order was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Parks, Hamlin, and White.

Petitions read and referred,—Of Waterville College for procuring aid,—Of inhabitants of Buckfield that their Ministerial fund may be turned into a school fund,—Of Otis Q. Bridges and others complaining that William Vance had not fulfilled his contract with the State, and that they had thereby suffered damage.

Order of Notice granted on petition of Bangor Ferry Company.

Petition of Joshua Young was referred to next Legislature.

Additional Act regulating Judicial process and proceedings, was taken up, and after considerable discussion and some amendments, passed to be engrossed.

The order from the Senate, authorizing the Valuation Committee to appoint six Clerks, was taken up, and on motion laid on the table.

In the United States Senate, on the 10th inst. Mr. Forsyth presented a petition from JOSEPH NOURSE, who was appointed Register of the Treasury by Washington, and who continued to hold that responsible office until after the accession of Gen. Jackson, when he was removed.

In justification of this act of proscription it was asserted by the Jackson party that Mr. Nourse was a public defaulter. How much ground there was for thus assailing the character of this patriot, who was actively employed in the civil and military service of his country during her struggle for independence, and who had enjoyed the confidence of six successive Presidents, may be learned from the following facts, which we gather from the memorial.

Mr. Nourse was dismissed from the Treasury on the 1st of June, 1829—as soon as practicable after that time, he prepared and presented a statement of his accounts with the government, the settlement of which he frequently requested and solicited, but without effect.—Early in July, his health being such as, in the opinion of his friends, to require a change of air and relaxation from business, he concluded to take a journey, —prior to leaving the city, however, he called upon the Comptroller of the

Treasury, and informed him of his intention, thinking it improper to leave the district, while his accounts remained unsettled, without previously apprising the government. He proceeded on his journey on the 12th of July, and on the 20th of the same month, a warrant of distress was issued by the Treasury Department which was laid upon his real estate, and at the same time all his household articles, library, wardrobe, and bedding were seized by the officer. Immediately after his return home, Mr. Nourse filed a bill, for an injunction to restrain proceedings under this warrant, in the

District Court of the United States.—The Court appointed three auditors to examine his accounts; this service has been performed, and by the unanimous report of these gentlemen, which has been approved and sanctioned by the Court, there is, it appears, now due to Mr. Nourse from the United States, the sum of twelve thousand, three hundred thirty-one dollars and ninety six cents.—The memorialist now petitions Congress for the payment of the debt thus ascertained to be due to him.

Such is the *default* of Mr. Nourse which has been so frequently sung by the Jackson papers. Instead of being indebted to the Government, the Government owes him over \$12,000!—Mr. N. has come in for a full share of slander and abuse. After having faithfully served his country fifty or sixty years, he is not only ejected from his office, but he is perplexed with lawsuits and charged with dishonesty. And this vindictive and relentless party spirit is

termed by its possessors, "exclusive republicanism."—*Kennebunk Gazette*.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO TIGERS AND A LION IN THE TOWER.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday morning, as the man whose duty it is to clean the wild beasts at the tower was in the execution of that office, he inadvertently raised a door in the upper tier of cells, which separated the den of a huge lion from one in which there was a Bengal Tiger and Tigress. At sight of each other, the eyes of the animals sparkled with rage. The lion instantly erected his mane, and, with a tremendous roar, sprang at the tiger. The tiger was equally eager for the combat, and, in the paroxysm of fury flew at his assailant, whilst the tigress fiercely seconded her mate. The roaring and yelling of the combatants resounded through the yards, and excited in all the various animals the most lively demonstration of fear or rage. The timid tribes shivering with dread, and ran round their cages, shrieking with terror, whilst the other lions and tigers, with the bears, leopards, panthers, wolves, and hyenas, flew round their dens, shaking the bars with their utmost strength, and uttering the most terrific cries. The lion fought most bravely, but was evidently overmatched, having to contend with two adversaries not more than a year from the woods, whilst he had been upwards of seven years in confinement. Still the battle raged with doubtful success, until the tiger seized the lion by the throat, and flung him on his back, when after rolling over each other several times, the exasperated tigress pinned her enemy against the veranda. In that situation the prostrate lord of the forest still struggled with an indomitable spirit, roaring with agony and rage. By this time, however, some iron rods had been heated, the red hot ends of which were now applied to the mouths and nostrils of the infuriated tigers, who by this means were forced to relinquish their grasp; but no sooner was the separation effected, than the lion and tiger seized in their mouths, the one the upper and the other the lower jaw of his antagonist, biting and tugging at each other with deadly fury. So excited was their animosity that it was with great difficulty, by the insertion into their nostrils of the glowing iron they could be disengaged, and the lion driven back to his cell, the door of which was instantly closed upon him. The tiger in the last onset lost one of his tusks, but the poor lion was severely punished.

Lon. Pa.

The New-York Courier contains a tabular view of the incorporated manufacturing companies and principal factories in each county in that State, according to which it appears there are 209 incorporated manufacturing companies, 88 cotton, 208 woollen and 202 iron manufactures. It is calculated the cotton factories consume 22,000 bales of the raw material annually, and turn out goods valued at more than \$3,000,000. The value of woollen goods manufactured annually, exclusive of those made in families, is over \$3,000,000. The total value of all manufactures of iron, annually, is at least \$4,000,000; of paper, \$5,000,000; of hats, \$3,000,000; of sole leather, nearly \$3,000,000; of window glass, \$200,000; of domestic articles manufactured in families, of wool, cotton, linen, &c. \$4,823,831. The statement before us which is copied from Williams' Annual Register, is as nearly correct as it has been practicable to make it.

MORTALITY AMONG PENSIONERS.

The Report from the Pension Office, gives an abstract of the several Agent's Returns, shewing the number of U. S. Pensioners whose deaths have come to their knowledge, during the year ending 4th Sept. 1830. The total number is 457,—viz. in Maine 34, N. Hampshire 43, Massachusetts 56, Connecticut 28, R. Island 13, Vermont 40, N. York 93, N. Jersey 10, Pennsylvania 16, Pittsburgh Agency 17, Maryland 18, Virginia 12, N. Carolina 16, S. Carolina 7, Georgia 2, Kentucky 21, West Tennessee 14, Indiana 7, Mississippi 1, Illinois 1, Alabama 6.

SNOW.—Many of our narrow streets are impassable, and contracts have been made and the work commenced, to convey the snow into our rivers.

Not less than 20,000 laborers were yesterday employed in shoveling snow off the walks and carrying it from our yards. This extra work is a great relief to the laboring classes, and this happy state of things for them will probably continue for several days. It is fortunate that the weather is not severely cold.—*N. Y. Gazette of Tuesday*.

A gentleman has mentioned to us the existence in this city, of a sect of Christians who allow themselves to eat no animal food, and who hold the opinion, that the soul is transfused through the body, and the repudiation of any member, is hence the annihilation or dismissal of such a portion of the soul. We did not learn whether this sect had any stated place of worship.—*U. S. (Phil.) Gazette*.

Mr. Mallary, chairman of the committee on manufactures, has made a most excellent report upon that part of the President's message relating to the tariff, which he handles "without mitigation." The committee conclude with the just remark, "They believe that the tariff, having been so recently revised, any attempt to change its provisions at this time, would spread alarm among the great interests of our country, shake confidence in the plighted faith of our government, destroy the supposed well founded hopes of millions of our fellow citizens, reduce them to penury, and expose the whole country to the dangers of a most selfish policy, which might be adopted by foreign nations."

Mr. Monell, in behalf of the minority of the committee, made a counter report—6000 copies of each were ordered to be printed.—*Kennebunk Journal*.

Kentucky Senator.—The Kentucky Legislature have balloted for three days without coming to a choice of Senator in Congress. On the first day five times, the second day eight times, and the third day three times. Crittenden (the Speaker of the House, and a friend of Mr. Clay) has had 68 votes (his own not included) every trial, except once or twice on the second day. All the others have 69, and these have been given for Rowan, R. M. Johnson, Breathitt, and Charles Wickliffe, upon each of whom the Jackson party have by turns tried in vain to unite. It seems there actually are, as the Jackson papers have alledged, a few Clay members pledged to vote for an administration senator, and do vote accordingly. It was believed at Frankfort that no choice would be effected.

Kennebunk Journal.

We learn from Copenhagen that an expedition, which sailed from that port in May last, succeeded in reaching the eastern coast of Greenland, where some Norwegian colonists settled eight centuries ago, and to which all access had since been prevented by the ice. The expedition found there the descendants of the primitive colonist, who still profess christianity, which was carried thither by their forefathers; their language is that of the Norwegians of the 10th century.

Christmas Gift.—"Can I leave this bundle here a few moments?" enquired a young man of an old lady on Eddy's Point, on Christmas morning last. "O yes—O yes, certainly," replied the good old lady, and as she stepped aside, the man laid his bundle down in the entry and disappeared. The few minutes having elapsed, and after them a few hours, and no man coming back to claim the bundle, she had the curiosity to open it and examine its contents, when she found snugly rolled up, a new born child! which

OXFORD OBSERVER.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 1.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Judge Whitman closed the January Term of the Court of Common Pleas in this County on Friday evening last. There was an unusual number of trials. The Grand Jury returned six presents. We understand that the investigations before the Grand Jury did not present so favorable a view of the morals of the County as was to be wished.— Nathaniel Stimpson, of Limerick, in the County of York, was convicted of Larceny, and sentenced to one year's hard labour in the State Prison. The trial of ISAAC RANDALL, a school master, for the infliction of punishment on a scholar, excited much interest. We had intended to give a report of the trial, but a member of the Bar has done it for us. We, however, cannot, in justice to Mr. Randall, forbear to say that he was honorably acquitted. This trial, although expensive, will furnish him with an excellent recommendation.

THE LEGISLATURE.

But little business has been matured in the Legislature. Committees are for the present considering the various subjects referred to them. A display will be made soon. We hope for the best, although our advices from Portland leave little room to doubt that the most violent party measures will be attempted. A HEALING act is talked of to cure the defects of last winter's legislation. Let the majority proceed in this business if they think it best. They will find it a two-edged instrument, which will cut both ways. We hear that the nights are spent in holding County caucuses at the instance of Gentlemen office seekers who infest the Council Chamber, to direct the Governor how to apportion the rewards of merit. The press at the door of the Governor still continues.

EDUCATION MEETING.

We understand that incipient measures were taken by several gentlemen assembled, in the Court room, on Tuesday evening, for the formation of a County Society for the promotion of education in this County, and we sincerely hope that success may attend so important and highly beneficial an enterprise. A future meeting we are told will be held when the measures thus laudably begun, will be consummated.

CONGRESS.

This body seem to have done little or nothing—they have about four weeks longer to remain in session—before they adjourn we have no doubt they will pass the *appropriation bill* but we doubt whether any thing else will be done.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. GOODNOW.—The Court of Common Pleas for Oxford County held its session at Paris during the last week.—

The business adjudicated upon was probably of more than common importance.— Among the cases most interesting to the community was one on the criminal docket—a prosecution of the State vs. an instructor of a public school in the town of Dixfield, brought up by appeal from a Justice of the Peace. The defendant was charged with an assault and battery on one of his scholars and in the investigation of the facts pertaining to the charge an important question arose as to the power and authority of schoolmasters and how far they could be justified in administering corporeal punishment for the disobedience of orders—questions that are vastly important to the community. The evidence was that the master was, openly and in the hearing of the school, accused by the complainant of using partiality to his scholars, for which the respondent required him either to make proper acknowledgement of his fault, or receive a punishment for his offence by the ferule. The scholar, a young man of eighteen years of age, refused to comply with either of the terms, and attempted to leave the school house, but was called back and finally punished by the administration of a small birch stick, from which he received from five to twelve blows, the three last of which were said by the complainant, to have “set pretty snug.”

It was stated by one witness that the master had told one of the scholars that if they thought he was partial, to let him know it. The qualifications of the instructor and the correct management of his school in all respects, was fully proved. Judge Whitman, in his charge to the Jury, went somewhat extensively

into an explanation of the law pertaining to the case; and it may perhaps be correct to resolve the whole into this, that the authority of the parent is the authority of the schoolmaster, and that in the hand of either, the rod may be, and from the frailty of human nature must be put in requisition. The licence given by the instructor to some of his scholars, to notify him of their views of his conduct was commented on by his Honor as a great act of indiscretion in him, inasmuch as it exposed him to animadversion which were highly dangerous to the wellbeing of the school and which could not with safety to his necessary authority, be admitted. The Jury unhesitatingly returned a verdict for the defendant, and the numerous spectators in the Court unanimously by silent expressions of satisfaction, gave their approval to the same.

The power and authority of schoolmasters is a highly important subject of public consideration. We were glad to hear the subject thus far discussed, and hope that the influence which we could wish might have been more extensively diffused, will have a favorable effect so far as it may extend. Indeed the right understanding of the public on this subject would very greatly diminish the numerous difficulties that are constantly springing up in our town schools and hence extending themselves in families and neighborhoods, thus creating bitter enemies and sacrificing ardent friends.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

CENSUS OF MAINE.

Albert Smith, Esq. Marshal of Maine, has communicated to the Legislature an abstract of the official returns of the Census of this State, from which we extract the following minutes. The increase in the whole State, since the former census, is 101,545.

Counties.	1830.	1820.	Distr.	Deaf & Blind.	Aliens.	Blacks.
York,	51,710	46,254	33 36	25	81	
Cumberland,	60,113	49,339	49 25	507	81	
Lincoln,	52,181	52,953	21 37	358	240	
Penobscot,	31,530	13,831	11 5	350	41	
Washington,	21,295	12,746	4 6	1167	61	
Somerset,	32,700	31,693	29 10	110	24	
Kennebec,	52,491	41,633	30 16	123	235	
Hancock,	37,217	27,185	5 11	34		
Waldo,	24,047	31,071	8 2	84	23	
	29,790		13 14	96	29	
	399,385	29,783	127 157	2230	1214	

We shall give the returns of Oxford County next week.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 25th inst. by Rev. Mr. Merrill, Mr. THOMAS J. COX of Dixfield, to Miss ALMIRA MILLETT, of this town.

In Hartford, Mr. David Bisbee of Waterford, to Miss Rebecca Mitchell of H.

In Bethel, by Rev. B. B. Murray, Mr. H. H. Huntress of Harrison, to Miss Mary Andrews, of B.

DIED,

In Dixfield, Jan. 16, of Rheumatic fever, Levi M. Thurston, aged 28.—24th of Quincy, Sarah Jane, daughter of James M. Williams Esq. aged 3 years and 4 months.

In Sweden, on the 22d ult. Mr. Jacob Stevens, aged 77. Mr. Stevens was among the first settlers of the town, and was obliged to suffer all the trials and inconveniences incident to new settlements. March 1790 he moved his family into this town, which was then entirely a wilderness and no other family resident in the place. He for many years was a professor of the religion of Jesus Christ, and died in the hope of enjoying a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

“Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord.”

[Cont.]

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S

HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS on the plan proposed by Lunt Carpenter L. L. D.

THE LIBRARY OF EDUCATION, or some thoughts concerning education, by John Locke—and a treatise on education by John Milton, with an appendix containing Locke's memoranda of study,

THE WORKS OF FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS the learned and authentic Jewish historian and celebrated warrior, containing twenty Books of the Jewish antiquities, seven Books of the Jewish war, and the life of Josephus, written by himself, translated from the original Greek according to Haeramp's accurate edition, together with explanatory notes and observations with elegant engravings, complete in two volumes.

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, handsomely bound in embossed leather, and contain twelve highly finished engravings; among which is a portrait of the Marchioness of Carnarvon's grand daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

THE TOKEN, a Christmas and New Year's Present, embellished with 11 highly finished engravings, and neatly bound in embossed leather.

THE YOUTH'S KEEPSAKE, a Christmas and New Year's Gift for young People. Containing 7 beautiful engravings.

THE MAINE REGISTER, and United States Calender for 1831.—Price only 25 cents.

THE FIRST LINES OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, by John Eberle, a very popular work.

KNAPP'S trial for the murder of Capt. White of Salem.

The Armenians, a tale of Constantinople, by Charles Macfarland Esq. in two volumes.

The PRACTICE OF MEDICINE according to the principles of Physiological Science, by J. Carter. Translated from the French.

Feb. 1.

Book and Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

ATKINSON'S GASKET, Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment.

ACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the Fashions, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelade, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engraving will be of the best

quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
112 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

AT THE CHEAP STORE!

A Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM situated in the

town of Oxford, on the post road from Craigie's Mills (so called) to Poland Corner—containing fifty acres of LAND with a DWELLING-HOUSE and Barn thereon—it being the farm on which Mr. Nathan Rowe now lives. Terms of sale made easy.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.
Norway, Jan. 6, 1831.

30

Dutch Bolting CLOTHS,

K EPT constantly for sale at the Old Stand of Jos. HARROD, CORNER OF EXCHANGE and MIDDLE-STREET, at the importers prices by

S. K. WHITMORE.

S. K. WHITMORE

H AS just opened a prime assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS

consisting of Scp. Blk., Brown, Blue, Olive and Mixt

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Satinets; Flannels;

PRINTS of all colors and prices; Sheetings; Shirtings; Linens; Hosiers, &c. &c.

The above will be offered at the lowest prices for cash.

Portland, Dec. 22.

6w28

NEW FALL Goods.

AT THE CHEAP STORE!

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

H AS received his Fall supply of Goods consisting of every article usually found in the Piece Goods line; among which are SHAWLS, a splendid assortment of fashionable kind; Crapes; Pongees; Calicos; Silks; Hdsks; Muslins; Bombazets; Plaids; Camlets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings, and Yarns. Also,

Broad Cloths, Habit and Pelisse Cloths;

Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The above with many other articles are offered at the lowest Cheap Store Prices.

Purchasers from the country who are desirous of purchasing Goods at low prices, will find it an object to call at NO. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

WANTED

Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULL'D CLOTH, Bule mixed, (mixed in wool.) White, Red, and Black YARN, in exchange for Goods as above.

Portland, Oct. 22, 1830.

3m21

GRAND RESTORATIVE OR, GERMAN ELIXER,

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Plurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and most diseases of the Lungs.

THE fatal tendency of diseases which affect the organs of the chest is well known, and if except the acute epidemic diseases, it will be found that affections of the lungs constitute a greater share of the bill of mortality than all other diseases.

It is therefore highly necessary that persons who are affected with colds or coughs, (newly slight they may appear at first,) should be particular in applying a remedy in season. A large proportion of the persons who die by consumption, and at first only affected by a slight cough, and had that been cured, they would have escaped that almost fatal disorder.

This Elixir was the discovery of a medical gentleman in Germany, who devoted a long time to the examination of the cause, nature, and cure of

Pulmonary Complaints

has uniformly had the happiest effects in checking, and finally eradicating these alarming diseases; and in many cases that were considered hopeless, it has wrought a perfect cure.—He for a long time kept the discovery a profound secret but for a large sum of money, was induced to sell the RECIPE to an American Physician who had resided several years in MUNICH, by whom it was recently sent to this country.

Many certificates in corroboration of the above statements might be easily procured, but the Proprietors are so well assured of its beneficial effects that they offer it to the afflicted with the fullest confidence of its success.

For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent.

June 21, 1830.

Family 52

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1,50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland,
Agent for the work.

Oct. 1, 1830.

30

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

THE subscriber will sell the remainder of his Stock in trade, at very reduced prices, on a reasonable credit.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.

Norway, Jan. 6, 1831.

30

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1,50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

POETRY.

From the New-England Review.

THE FROST-SPRIT.

He comes—he comes—the Frost-spirit comes,
Ye may trace his foot-steps now.
On the forest tops and the quiet vale
And the green hill's withered brow;
He has emitted the leaves of the dark old boughs
Where their pleasant green came forth,
And the winds that follow wherever he goes
Have shaken them down to earth.

He comes—he comes—the Frost-spirit comes,
From the frozen Labrador,
From the icy bridge of the northern seas
Which the white bear wanders o'er,—
Where the fisherman's sail is stiff with ice,
And the luckless forms below,
In the sunless cold of the atmosphere,
Into marble statutes grow.

He comes—he comes—the Frost-spirit comes,
On the rushing northern blast,
And the dark Norwegian pines have bowed,
As his icy breath went past;
With an unscorched wing he hath hurried on,
Where the fires of Hela glow
On the darkly beautiful sky above,
And the ancient ice below.

He comes—he comes—the Frost-spirit comes,
And the dimpled lake shall feel
The torpid touch of his glazing breath,
And ring to the skater's heel,
And the streams that danced on the broken rocks
Or sang to the leaning grass,
Shall bow again to their winter chain,
And in mournful silence pass.

He comes—he comes—the Frost-spirit comes,
Let us meet him as we may,
And turn with the blaze of the parlor fire
His evil steps away;
And gather the closer the circle round
Where that fire-light flashes high,
And laugh at the voice of the baffled fiend,
As his sounding wings go by!

MISCELLANY.

STORMS AND SUNSHINE; OR, THE HOUSE ON THE HILL.

CONTINUED.

This message was delivered, but though it was spoken to the senses, it conveyed no meaning to the mind, but the Doctor followed and requested to know if they had any wine; "excellent Maderia" was the answer. "Let me have a little warmed in a moment; a stimulus is required." Even before it was heated, a blister was spread, some of the warm wine was poured down her throat, a blister was applied to each of the wrists, and a few drops of medicine without difficulty got down.

Cornelia now became sensible of the presence of strangers, but she still continued at the foot of the bed, and still shamed the cold feet of her mother with her hands. "Have you applied poultices to the feet, madam?" inquired the doctor. "No, indeed, we have nothing to make them of." The doctor ordered a jug of hot water for the feet, and while John was preparing it, he found that not an article of nourishment was in the house. "This want is not poverty; my master has money enough, but we have now been here four days, and we have had no provisions except a luncheon we obtained ten miles back, and a little tea my lady always takes with her, and the wine my master took in a liquor case, from the vessel, fearing he should not be able to get any, so good, during their journey." "That liquor, my good fellow, in all probability, saved the lives of you all."

The water was now put at Mrs. Arnold's feet, and more wine administered, and the camphor which was applied to the hands, seemed to communicate warmth to the whole system. "Let me persuade you, young lady," said the humane physician, "to leave the room. I wish to apologize to you for my intrusion, and make some inquiries, and I wish also to give you a little advice, and inspire you with a little hope." "Hope," said Cornelia, "I have none, but I at tend you, sir."

As she went out with the doctor, her father seemed roused from the stupor he had been sunk in; he followed her with his almost unmeaning eyes, but made no remark. "I am ready, sir," said the meek and humble Cornelia, "to give you all the information in my power, but do not flatter me; I have no hope that my dear mother can be restored." "I have great hopes that she will; the fever has arrived at its crisis rather before its time, I presume by some great agitation; but if the applications I have made should have any effect, I think when she awakes, we shall find a change for the better." "My lady's illness," said John, "has been increased and the crisis you mentioned accelerated by her affright; the chimney has been on fire; we were all very much frightened; I heard my lady exclaim, 'it is an earthquake,' and she spoke no more."

The native fortitude of Cornelia's mind had been for several minutes regaining its original calmness and she now begged to know, by what miraculous accident the doctor had arrived. "Mr. Howard, you can best inform the lady what she wishes to know, and I will return to my patient in the mean time." She now turned round and for the first time observed the gentleman to

whom she had been referred. He presented her with a chair & requested her to be seated. "It will not detain you but a few moments, madam, to hear the little tale I am going to relate. The habitation which you have honored by your presence, is mine; I have passed the last three years in a foreign country, and upon my return I did not wish to reside in this winter and the persons who had the care of it left here a few weeks since.

"Two days since, I was informed that it was haunted; that lights were seen all the preceding night. This day I passed with a friend, who lives but three miles from here, and this evening the burning chimney cast a terrible light around. My entertainer and the medical gentleman who is now in the other room, offered to accompany me in searching out the cause of this extraordinary appearance. Before we set off, the fire had ceased; but we thought it best to prosecute our investigation. The excess cold has rendered the crust so hard that it is fine travelling; judge our surprise when we saw the windows so well illuminated. A glance at the bedroom told us your sorrow; my friend is now gone to procure you some female assistant and necessary supply, while the doctor is exerting his medical skill. I confess myself too much interested to learn; this must apologize for my present appearance and stay."

Few, but simple and impressive were the words in which Cornelia expressed her gratitude; and as she was entering the apartment of her mother, she met her father and sister; "Oh my child!" said he, "that angel of a man gives me hope; do my dear girls take a little of the wine that seems to have saved your mother." Mr. Arnold turned out a glass of wine for each of his daughters, who received it and returned to their mother; while Arnold sat down with his friendly and new found landlord, answered all his questions and gave him all the information that he could.

The chamber of sickness was still silent; the patient slept; the doctor moved from one part of the bed to the other, watching the slight and tremulous breathings of Mrs. Arnold, while the sisters closely pressed to each other, fixed their eyes on the face of, as they feared, their dying mother. The day now broke upon them, and as its first rays began faintly to light the gloomy apartment, the sleigh bells announced the return of the kind messenger. He brought with him the wife of a respectable farmer, with provisions of different kinds. The good woman after warming herself, made a fine coffee-pot of coffee and some toast, but her eloquence failed with the girls to eat any breakfast, their father insisted on it and they complied. A cup of coffee strengthened and invigorated their almost exhausted powers.

At this moment Mrs. Arnold awoke and in a faint voice requested something to drink; it was given her; she complained of the soreness of her arms, which proved the blisters were drawing; she looked round with intelligence, and sunk into a sweet and quiet sleep, which continued, two hours. While this slumber continued, neither husband nor daughters left her for a moment; the doctor walked from room to room, examining frequently with great interest, the countenance and pulse of his patient, who awoke perfectly composed; she had a fine perspiration and every symptom was changed for the better.

The transports of every one may be more easily conceived than described, and you, my dear children, when you recollect the violent fever your own mother recovered from last summer, will remember with what joy you embraced each other; and your father can better imagine the scene than I could describe it.

When Mr. Arnold, fearful of affecting his wife, hurried to the other room, and with his two lovely girls, with tears and thankful hearts, upon their knees acknowledged the mercy of Him, who had afflicted, and now comforted them, the emotions of the humane physician and his friend, discovered the deep sensibility of both. He now left them with a promise of returning in the morning.

Every favorable symptom continued and increased, and though forbidden, Cornelia thought it would be gratifying to her mother, to be told that they had found kind friends, and were in no danger from suffering the want of any thing that goodness of heart or benevolence could bestow. Mrs. Allen insisted upon the young ladies taking some rest, which had indeed become necessary; she promised to call them should any change take place. Mr. Arnold seated himself in a large arm chair, and was soon asleep.

The next morning Mrs. Arnold was so much better, that she embraced her family with pleasure, allowed her blisters to be dressed, and joined her family in thanks to Him who had restored her senses and permitted her the pleasant hope of still continuing the friend, companion and protector of her children. Mr. Howard and the doctor came, and a perfect confidence ensued. Mr. Arnold told them the reason of his voyage, his journey and of their finding refuge in that house.

Mr. Howard told him, he rejoiced to say the house was his and at their disposal as long and as entirely as they could wish. "Six years since," said he, "I lost my father, my only remaining parent; they always occupied this house; I was then just called to the bar. Having finished my education at Cambridge, I concurred with my father in choice of a profession. I was independent. I travelled through my own country, and then made a voyage to Europe, leaving the house in the care of a woman who had lived with my mother, from my infancy. Three months since, I returned to the United States, and found every thing as I left it, only Sarah had taken to herself a helpmate and only waited my arrival to remove with her husband, who was a farmer, to a house of his, about thirty miles from here. She left the house as you found it, my cattle were taken by a neighbor, for as the situation was rather lonesome for a bachelor, I concluded to reside in a village a short distance from here, which, if you had reached, you would have found very good accommodations. Two days since I was told that my old mansion was haunted, for lights had been seen in it all the preceding night. I laughed at the superstition of those who informed me of it; but in the evening of the day that I passed with my friend, the light of the burning chimney really alarmed me, and with Dr. Barton and my friend took a sleigh and arrived, as you know, just in time to be serviceable. And now, my dear sir, I have told you all about myself, in return for your friendly communication. Permit me to suggest that you ought to be at — in four days from this. The case you have is perhaps of more consequence than you imagine. Upon my first return to this country, the disputed property was pointed out to me. Lying, as it does in one of our most populous towns, it is increasing in value every day. The first lawyers are employed by the adverse party, and if you do not appear, you must be nonsuited; nothing but your personal appearance can induce a continuance of what may eventually put forth thousand dollars in your pocket."

"But how could I leave my wife and daughters? at present the one is sick and weak, and the others are almost strangers; it is impossible; it cannot be done."

"Indeed, my dear sir, it is possible. I can engage an excellent woman, if you will permit it, to be with your family, and Dr. Barton will visit your wife twice every day; the young ladies will anticipate all her wishes and she will miss nothing that friendship and kindness can procure her."

Cornelia was now summoned to the conference, and without one moment's hesitation, joined to advise her father to take the journey proposed. Mr. Howard offered to take his own sleigh, to accompany him. Mr. Arnold entrusted his suit entirely to that gentleman; the next morning was decided upon for the commencement of their journey.

Averse to every thing like deception, Cornelia informed her mother during the night of her father's determination. I have sometimes thought that corporeal sufferings blunted the finer edge of sensibility. Whether extreme illness, or the approach of death operated on the mental system, I cannot determine, but I have often observed that those who felt the keenest, and expressed the tenderest feelings, respecting those most dear, with any reference to religious feelings, have met the tyrant death, with a fortitude, or rather apathy, that has surprised me; and have taken a last leave of all that was dear to their hearts, and seen friends and children weeping in the agony of last separation, without the least corresponding sensation. How can we account for this? But when the mind is fortified by a strong sense of piety; when religion whispers the animating hope of a joyful futurity; when faith in Him who is able to save, is given; when the mind is calmed by the recollection of a life spent in the performance of duty to God, and to the creatures he has made, with a firm belief in the promise of his revelation; then, indeed, we may imagine that an intercourse with the world of spirits has already commenced, and a glimpse of glory may be given to the departing soul, which, to the natural sight, is not, cannot be perceptible.

"The soul's dark cottage, batter'd and decay'd, Lets in new light through chinks which time has made,

And thus both worlds at once we view,
Just standing on the threshold of the new."

But this was not Mrs. Arnold's state. Though she was very ill, she thought not for a moment that she was dangerous; so, she had been a most affectionate and beloved wife and mother, and the thought even of a temporary separation from her husband and children, filled her heart with sorrow and her eyes with tears. She had always endeavored to fulfil her duty to Him who made her, and she felt thankful for the many blessings she possessed, and resigned to all the dispensations of Providence. She walked as humbly as human pride would permit before God; she believed his word, and confided with the fullness of faith and hope in a Saviour, and in every sorrow religion had been her support; but from the

commencement of her illness, these thoughts had not cheered her. A cloud seemed to shadow her mind, and almost suspend thought. She had neither hopes nor fears, joys nor sorrows. She felt the pain of her blisters, and when the cup was offered to her fevered lips, the sensation was delightful, but the appearance of those she loved was indifferent to her. She saw her husband and daughters, the doctor and John, with the same feeling, and when Cornelia told her of her father's intention to leave in the morning, and expressed the necessity of his absence, she hardly heard and did not at all comprehend her, and her pleasant or unpleasant sensation was being disturbed. With returning health, her sensibility returned. The loved voices of her daughters, were now the sweetest music to her ear; her feelings were too happy for description. As she looked with delight on their glad faces, in her heart she was thankful for life prolonged and health returning. A thousand mercies seemed to burst upon her at once, her grateful heart relieved itself in tears and she expressed in a mental thanksgiving, her desire to live more to his glory on earth.

But to return to my story. Early in the morning Mr. Arnold and his friend commenced their journey. The eyes of the father and daughter were filled with tears when the word farewell was pronounced. Mrs. Allen went with them as far as her own house, and in less than an hour, a sleigh, which John had carried for that purpose, returned, bringing the good woman's sister, an old maid as she was denominated, and a young girl, whom Mr. Arnold had engaged to do the work in the kitchen.

John ushered the latter into that department, and with great respect opened the parlor door for Miss Rhoda, and the sisters, impressed with a deep sense of gratitude, left their mother and hastened to greet her.

They met a small delicate looking woman, with a fine Grecian face, dark hazel eyes, arched brows, dimpled chin, and teeth, white as ivory; her hair was covered, except just above her ample forehead, by a plain muslin cap; her dress was a black stuff gown, with straight sleeves made to descend to the wrist and cover her neck; her throat, which was white as alabaster, was shaded by a collar; a kind of placed melancholy appeared to be the expression of her countenance; she held out her hand with native grace to the sisters, assured them that Mrs. Allen's account, as well as the Doctor's was so favorable of their mother, that she did not entertain a doubt of her recovery wth good nursing, "and that, young ladies," said she, "we must see that she has; I have been used to attend sick people, and know something about them: to be shure I am not acquainted with such ladies, as I suppose you to be, and though great ladies may have more fancies when they are well, then poor folks, yet when they are sick, they require the same kind of care. I hope your mother will not miss her husband as much as you will your father."

TO BE CONTINUED.

JUST published and for sale at BARTON's,
Memoir of Rev. DOCTOR PAYSON, late
Pastor of the Second Church in Portland.

A Catechism of NATURAL THEOLOGY
every house is builded by some man, but he who built all things is God—by Doctor Nichols of Portland.

The Natural History of Enthusiasm.

DISCOURSES, REVIEWS and MISCELLANIES of Doctor Channing of Boston.

PARLOR LECTURES on Scripture history, by a Mother.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on CHRISTIAN PERFECTION, by William Law, to which is added some account of the Author.

MEMOIR of Rev. LEVI PARSONS first Missionary to Palestine from the United States, containing sketches of his early life and education, his missionary labors in this country, in Asia Minor and Judea, with an account of his last sickness and death. 2d edition, containing two discourses in defence of missions and reviews of Religion written in Palestine and now published, with extracts from his other writings &c.

Jan. 25

INFORMATION WANTED.

WILLIAM G. MAYHUGH, advertizes in the Chillicothe (Ohio) Post of the 25th ult. for information respecting his son, LEROY MAYHUGH, who is if now living about 25 years of age. He left Chillicothe for Philadelphia, 7 years ago last fall; about two years afterwards, he was in Loudon county, Va. and about three years since his father received a letter from him dated at Eastport, in this State, to which place he had just then arrived —since that time nothing has been heard from him. Any one possessing information on the subject, will communicate it to WILLIAM G. MAYHUGH, Chillicothe, Ohio, and thus relieve the anguish and receive the thanks of an afflicted father.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office in
DIXFIELD, Jan. 1, 1830.

James Burgess	Josiah Curtis
Benjamin Fobes 3	Ephraim Marble
Nathan Mayhew	Isaac Randall
Samuel Frost	Ephraim Packard 2
David Gordon	Philander S. Wilson
Giles H. Hawes	Charles R. Wilson
Poly Hall	Stephen Wing
Lois E. Hayward	Barthomew Hutchinson
John C. Wyman	Selectmen, Dixfield
Mary C. Leland.	

HENRY FARWELL, P. M.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE

MONTHLY TRAVELLER.

THE Monthly (Boston) Traveller, from its large, close pages, and small type, has already furnished a larger quantity of miscellaneous reading for the price (two dollars) than any magazine in this section of the country. But the publishers, encouraged by its growing popularity and increasing circulation, are determined to spare no exertions to add still more to its value, and to deserve additional support. They will therefore enlarge the second volume, which is to commence in January, without increasing the price. Each number will then contain forty large pages, being one fourth more in number, and quantity of reading, than those of the first volume; and furnishing a much greater amount of matter, for the trifling annual charge, than any contemporaneous work in the Union. The original plan, hitherto so successful, will still be pursued—to cull with care the choicest flowers of learning, science, poetry, and general miscellany, from the pages of the most popular foreign and American magazines, and each month to form such a bouquet, as it is hoped, may meet the approbation of the numerous lovers of light reading.

Contents of the Number for November.

Rosedale, Women of Business, Intellectual Habits, The Panther Hunter, Moral Painting, New England, The Country Bachelor, Compliments, Reminiscence, Autumn, The Scissors Grinder, Order of Creation, Female Beauty, Superstition, Confessions of a Suicide, Religion, History of Paul Shack, Phrenology Unsupported by Science, The Dandy, Female Education, The Souvenir for 1831, The Human Mind, The Missionaries, Insect Transformation, The Closing of life, Elfin's Rock, Advice to Youth, Rosalia, Irish Travelling, Varieties.—POETRY—The Broken Vow, Unshaken Constancy, To — — —, What is Life? The Bridal, The Wife, Aspen Tree, Lines, Oh Well do I Remember, Sabbath Noon.

CONDITIONS.—1. The Monthly Traveller is published regularly on the 15th of each month, at No. 63, Court-Street, Boston. 2. Each number contains thirty-two pages, large octavo, in handsome brevier and minion type, stitched in a printed cover. At the close of the volume, an appropriate title page and table of contents will be furnished. 3. Terms, \$2 a year in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing;—otherwise, 2,50.

Nov. 16.

Mantua-Making AND MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

RENDERS her most sincere thanks to her friends and the public for their former patronage, and will assure them that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to oblige those who may favour her with their future custom.

She has received the LATEST and most approved FASHIONS for Ladies' Pelisses, Habits, Cloaks and Dresses of all kinds; has for sale and will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of

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BAND BOXES.

Norway Village, Nov. 15. 22

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.

Portland, March, 1830.

46th